

NORFOLK OURS!

Highly Important Despatch from Secretary Stanton.

Norfolk and Portsmouth Captured by General Wool.

THE MERRIMAC BLOWN UP.

That Great Bugbear Out of the Way.

President Lincoln and Secretary Chase in the Field.

Important Night Reconnaissance by the President to Willoughby Point.

GENERAL VIELE IN OCCUPATION.

THE NAVY YARD SAFE.

Retreat of the Rebel General Huger.

Reported Capture of the Yorktown and Jamestown.

Sketches of Norfolk, the Navy Yard and the Merrimac, &c., &c., &c.

NORFOLK OURS!

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1862. The following was received at the War Department this morning:

SECRETARY STANTON'S BULLETIN. Fortress Monroe, May 10, 1862. Twelve o'clock, midnight.

Norfolk is ours, and also Portsmouth and the Navy Yard.

General Wool, having completed the landing of his forces at Willoughby Point about nine o'clock this morning, commenced his march on Norfolk with 5,000 men.

Secretary Chase accompanied the General.

About five miles from the landing place a rebel battery was found on the opposite side of the bridge over Tanager's creek, and, after a few discharges upon two companies of infantry that were in the advance, the rebels burned the bridge.

This compelled our forces to march around five miles further.

At five o'clock in the afternoon our forces were within a short distance of Norfolk, and were met by a delegation of citizens.

The city was formally surrendered.

Our troops were marched in and now have possession. General Wool is in command as Military Governor.

The city and Navy Yard were not burned. The fires which have been seen for some hours proved woods on fire.

General Wool, with Secretary Chase, returned about eleven o'clock to-night.

General Huger withdrew his force without a battle. The Merrimac is still off Sewall's Point.

Commander Rogers' expedition was heard from this afternoon, according to the James river.

Reports from General McClellan are favorable.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

THE PRESS DESPATCH. BOSTON, May 11, 1862. The Old Point has been arrived.

Our troops crossed to the Virginia shore during Friday night, while the Rip Raps shelled the rebel works at Sewall's Point.

A landing was effected at Willoughby Point at a spot selected the previous day by President Lincoln himself, who was among the first who stepped ashore.

The rebels fled as our troops advanced.

At last advice General Max Weber was within three miles of Norfolk.

The Merrimac remained stationary all day off Craney Island.

THE MERRIMAC DESTROYED.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 11, 1862. To Hon. J. H. WATSON, Assistant Secretary of War:—

The Merrimac was blown up by the rebels at two minutes before five o'clock this morning. She was set fire to about three o'clock.

The explosion took place at the time stated. It is stated to have been a grand sight by those who saw it.

The Monitor, R. A. Stevens (Nagafuck) and the gunboats have gone up towards Norfolk.

THE PRELIMINARIES OF THE CAPTURE.

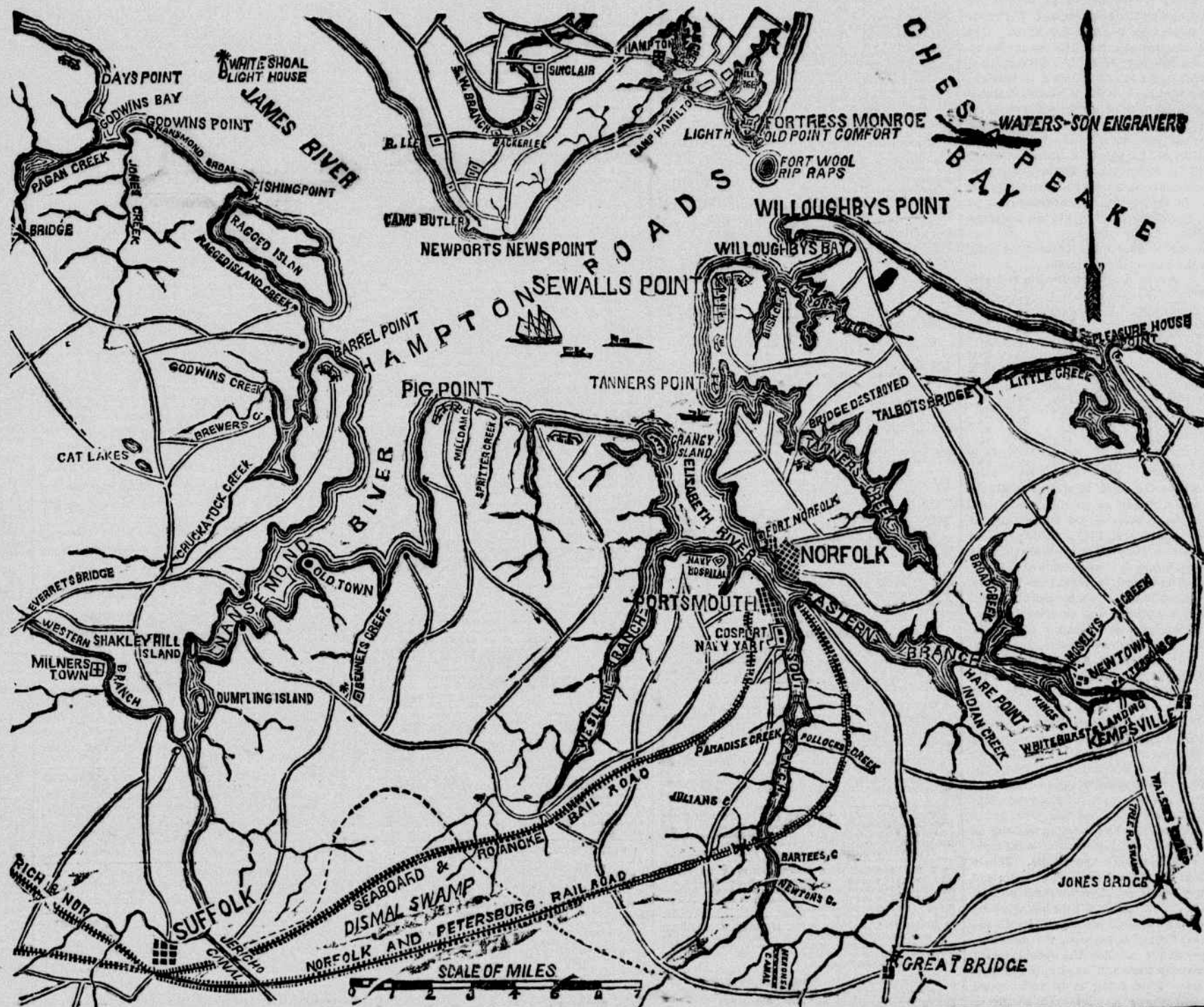
Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence. FORTRESS MONROE, May 11, 1862.

The President's Visit to the Vandalia—His Opinion of the Ship—He Thinks the Vandalia Alone is Able to Destroy the Merrimac—Confidence of Captain Levere in the Success of His Project, &c., &c.

This morning, about six o'clock, a strange steamer entered the harbor. After steaming around the Vandalia, hailed her, stating that the President, with Secretary Stanton and Chase, was on board, and would visit the Vandalia. After a few moments the President came aboard and was received at the gangway by Captain Levere. When the President and his party had been shown all through the ship by Captain Levere, they expressed themselves well satisfied with the preparations made on board to destroy the Merrimac. It is not permitted to present to make known what these preparations are, but the President felt confident that the Vandalia alone was able to destroy the Merrimac. The President, Secretaries Stanton and Chase, expressed a hope that some future day they would be able to take a voyage to Europe and back in the Vandalia. It will be recollected at the commencement of the war that Commodore Vanderbilt offered his entire fleet of steamers to the government at the government's own valuation, and also his best steamer, the Vandalia, as a free gift to capture privateers on our coast, but Secretary Welles did not deem it advisable to receive this offer, from the fact that the outside agents of the Secretary could not receive the steamer, and a half percent, or any amount of money, in the shape of a bribe from Commodore Vanderbilt. It was with the greatest difficulty that he got a character for his ship, on account of not paying any bribe money to the chartering agents; but after the first appearance of the Merrimac in Hampton Roads, Commodore Vanderbilt, seeing the threatened danger, repaired at once to Washington, and had a private interview with President Lincoln, which resulted in the Commodore again presenting the Vandalia as a free gift to the government, which was accepted by the

NORFOLK IS OURS!

Scene of President Lincoln's First Military and Naval Operation—Its Great Success.



President personally. The Vandalia is now under the control of the President and Secretary of War, Commodore Vanderbilt declining all interviews of correspondence on the subject with the Secretary of the Navy. The Navy Department has not now any control of his ship; but Commodore Vanderbilt has placed his well known and popular commander, Captain P. R. Levere, in full charge, and the War Department has allowed Captain Levere to act according to his own discretion. All Captain Levere hopes for is that the Merrimac will come out, so that he can sink her before he returns to New York. Captain Levere has been in command of the V. for a number of years, in the European trade, and has made the shortest passage on record across the Atlantic. He has all confidence in the successful performance of the duty assigned to his ship on this occasion. The other officers on board of the V. have also been attached to her in the European trade for a number of years, and all anxiously expressed their desire that the Merrimac will make her appearance in the Roads, so that they may have the pleasure of participating in the honor of sinking her. The naval and military officers at this place seem to have more confidence in the Vandalia for this important undertaking than any other ship of the fleet, on account of her commander having discretionary power.

The following is the list of officers attached to the Vandalia:—
Captain—P. R. Levere.
Chief Officer—T. Kidd.
Second Officer—D. G. G.
Chief Engineer—J. G. G.
First Assistant—W. G. G.
Second Assistant—H. G. G.
Chief Steward—J. G. G.
Government Pilot—O. G. G.
Also, a crew of 100 men.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 8, 1862. The Rebel Steamer Yorktown—Arrival of the J. A. White—Panic Among the Citizens of Norfolk—The Bombardment of Sewall's Point—The Merrimac Shows Herself, but There is No Fight—The President and Secretaries Stanton and Chase Present at the Engagement—Feeling in Reply to Non-Combat with the Merrimac, &c.

This morning the rebel steamer Yorktown started up the James river to join her consort, the Jamestown. A little while afterwards the steaming J. A. White came down the river and delivered herself up to our forces at Newport's News, when she was immediately despatched to the fort. Part of the intelligence she brought was that since the enemy's retreat from Yorktown a land has taken possession of the inhabitants of Norfolk, and that both troops and citizens are now evacuating the place. Commodore Goldsborough immediately despatched the Galea, Octobera and another gunboat up the James river in pursuit of the Yorktown. In about two hours heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Sewall's Point, some fifteen miles from Newport's News, where it was supposed that our vessels were engaged with the enemy's batteries and fleet. It is now nine o'clock. Nothing has been heard from them since. The Commodore then signaled the fleet to prepare for action, and despatched tug to the "frame" also, as he was about to engage Sewall's Point batteries, in hopes to draw the Merrimac down from her. The Seminoles immediately got under way for the Point, followed by the San Jacinto, Sequahama and Wachusett, and took a position abreast of the Point, when they opened fire, which was not replied to until some five or six shots were fired. When the ball was fairly opened the Monitor started and took a position in advance of our fleet, between the Rip Raps and Sewall's Point. In the meantime General Wool ordered a body of troops—a portion of General Max Weber's division—to hold themselves in readiness to embark at a moment's notice, as it was the intention to land them and take possession of the works as soon as the navy had prepared the way. A heavy and continuous fire was kept up on Fig and Sewall's Points for about four hours. About two o'clock a heavy black column of smoke was observed to arise from Sewall's Point. At first it was supposed the enemy had fired their works, and were retreating, as the battery had not fired for some little time previous; but our fond hopes were soon dispelled when a jet of white smoke arose and a shell was sent in the direction of the Monitor. About four o'clock the Merrimac made her appearance, when our vessels commenced to fall back from their positions, in hopes that she would follow them up; but she thought "discretion was the better part of valor," and did not follow. The Rip Raps opened upon her until she put back towards Craney Island. Some of the shots went clear beyond

her—one hit her. During the engagement the enemy's flag was shot away, when one of their men went to take it up, and a shell sent him to his long home. President Lincoln, with Secretaries Stanton and Chase, were on the Rip Raps during the engagement. Thus ended this day's work.

To-night it is the intention to land a body of troops at Lind Haven Bay, and to-morrow the curtain will again rise, when it is earnestly wished and hoped, it will not descend until Norfolk is in our possession, and that pest, the Merrimac, destroyed; for it will be a disgrace to the nation if she is not. Here we have the representatives of three European Powers in these Roads in the presence of the English, French and Norwegian men-of-war. It is a burning shame to have them look upon this fleet, and see one solitary vessel keep them all at bay. The Monitor is her equal, if not her superior, so it is represented; if so, she having such a fleet to assist her, why is it that the Merrimac is such a terror, and why has she not been destroyed before, so that part of the vessels can be relieved from this point, and sent to other places that stand in need of their assistance—to Charleston, for instance?

FORTRESS MONROE, May 9, 1862. The Sewall's Point Bombardment—What is Thought of it at the Fort—The Merrimac and Monitor—Reconnaissance of the latter Vessel—The Departure of Gunboats Up James River—Sharp Firing on the Rebel Batteries—The President and Secretaries Chase at the Fort—A Reconnaissance by the Monitor, &c., &c.

After the splendid (!) cannonade or bombardment of the rebel works at Sewall's Point yesterday, in which nobody was killed and nobody was wounded, our vessels returned to their respective anchorages unscathed. The appearance of the rebel craft Merrimac, as she steamed down the Elizabeth river, hastened, and in fact terminated, the affair. This morning I learn that Flag Officer Goldsborough gave orders to the vessels of the fleet to engage the rebel batteries at long range. Had a contrary system been pursued there is no doubt but that our fleet could have brought the rebels to surrendering terms. The officers on our fleet, when there are no rebels in the service, felt much chagrined at not being permitted to close in on the rebels and capture their guns. Flag Officer Goldsborough took no part in the engagement, but remained quietly enjoying the scene on board his ship—the Minnesota—four miles from the scene of action. His orders were conveyed from time to time, as the engagement proceeded, by means of small steam propellers, of which he employed half a dozen or more.

The Merrimac, after she came out as far into Hampton Roads as the presence of her traitor officers would permit, looked at the Monitor as a lion watches its prey, and then steamed back to the north end of Craney Island, where she is now keeping watch and ward over Norfolk and its vicinity.

At ten o'clock this forenoon the Flag Officer sent orders to the Monitor to slip anchor and make a reconnaissance in the direction of Sewall's Point, and feel the enemy's works, and to ascertain, if possible, whether or not the rebels had evacuated them, as had been reported by the refugees who escaped from Norfolk the day previous. In a few minutes the Monitor was under full steam and heading to execute the orders of the Flag Officer. The day was exceedingly fine, the sky azure blue and clear, and the waters in the Roads of glassy smoothness. The Monitor glided from her moorings with ease, and as she made the various turns in the tortuous channel leading to the Elizabeth river she answered her helm with apparent ease. There was another object in view by moving the Monitor in the direction of Elizabeth river. As I mentioned in my letter of yesterday, the battery Galea, and the gunboat Port Royal, commanded by the gallant Lieutenant Morris, of Cumberland fame, and the Aristoctol, which were sent up the James River on a reconnaissance, were expected to return at noon to-day. From the menacing position of the Merrimac it was thought she might essay to attack our vessels as they returned to Hampton Roads. To obviate this the Monitor took a position in the channel, to frustrate this apparent design. At twenty-five minutes past ten the Merrimac was observed steaming slowly down the river towards the Monitor, but she had proceeded but a few lengths when she apparently brought up on a sand bar, as it was but "half o'clock" at the time. As soon as she stopped the heavy column of steam issuing from her steam pipe indicated that she had a good head of force of steam on. About six o'clock heavy cannonading was heard, coming from the direc-

tion of James river; it was supposed to have been from the Galea and her consorts, engaging the rebel batteries at Day's Point and vicinity, which, I am informed by Assistant Secretary of War Tucker, they passed successfully yesterday, under a terrific cannonade from the enemy.

At ten minutes past eleven o'clock A. M. the Monitor had attained a position about four miles from her permanent anchorage, east distant from the fortresses and Craney Island and where the Merrimac lay. She steamed slowly, as if to challenge her much vaunted antagonist to combat. The rebel craft did not seem inclined to accept the invitation, but sought more congenial grounds, under the cover of the rebel batteries at Sewall's Point and Craney Island. The Monitor then turned her prow towards Sewall's Point, and steamed up to within a mile of the rebel works, where a good inspection of them was had. Several guns were seen in position; the rebel flag was flaunting defiantly in the breeze, yet but few rebel soldiers were seen. At five minutes of eleven o'clock the Union battery at Fort Wool, Rip Raps, opened fire on Sewall's Point. The very first shell went directly into the rebel camp, its arrival being denoted by a loud report and the rising of a dense column of smoke from woods in the vicinity. The first shot was but the precursor of many others, and for upwards of two hours there were fifty shells thrown at the rebels, with an accuracy of range, aim and effectiveness not to be surpassed. At one time the woods at Sewall's Point were fired in several places, but the wet and sappy nature of the trees prevented its spreading to any great extent. Of course I could not learn to what extent the rebels suffered by this bombardment, if at all; but it seems to me the sharp reports of our bursting shells must have been unpleasant to their sensitive senses.

At six minutes past eleven A. M. the Monitor attained a position within three-fourths of a mile of the rebel battery; from my point of observation I noticed the firing of the gun by the flash and rapid movement of a dense column of white smoke, expanding as it rattled into this air; a few seconds elapsed, and the report reached my ears, and almost simultaneously the splashes in the water, throwing up a thin column of spray, indicated the direction of the ball as it ricocheted into the rebel works. The aim of the eleven inch shell, for such it was, was very accurate. When the shell struck, which was in about ten seconds after it left the muzzle of the gun, it burst with a loud report. At twenty minutes past eleven o'clock the signal officer in the fort reported the Merrimac moving down the Elizabeth river, having, it was thought, extricated herself from her position on the sandbar, on which she ran in the early part of the forenoon. The alarm gun in the esplanade of the fortresses was fired, the guns on the transports were manned by our well-disciplined gunners, and everything was got in readiness for action.

At twenty-seven minutes past eleven o'clock the Monitor fired a second shot at the rebel battery. The report of the gun was like a clap of thunder, and the explosion of the missile in the enemy's ranks must have occasioned some mischief. At half-past eleven o'clock the Merrimac was observed under way again down the river, but after moving a short distance brought up again suddenly on a sand bar, where she remained until four P. M.

Her side swung round, by the action of the tide, so as to present a broadside to the face of the channel. Her armor was covered with a thick coat of green and black lead, which, as the sun reflected on it, gave it a brilliant glassy appearance. The Monitor continued to steam about the Roads, between this point and Newport's News, exhibiting her sailing qualities with much satisfaction. At five P. M. she returned to her anchorage.

President Lincoln and Secretaries Chase and Stanton still remain here, the business of the government for the day appears to have been transferred here. The President has himself, by his personal orders, stirred up the Flag Officer of the naval fleet, who has a reputation for military inactivity. I have learned of measures that the President and his secretaries have now under consideration, which will be put into practical operation ere the lapse of many days. The President and General Wool, and Captain J. M. Lincoln, Jr., made an important and dangerous reconnaissance to-day in the revenue steamer Miami. The steamer was invited by the President, and carried out under his personal direction. He has shown himself, not only a calm, dispassionate, honest statesman, but a stout and military commander of no mean pretensions. I shall speak further of the nature of this reconnaissance at the proper time. The President subsequently proceeded on a brief

excursion in the Roads, visiting the naval vessels and communicating orders.

For the past week volunteer surgeons and nurses have arrived in great numbers. Their services are available at all most opportune times, when the wounded are reaching the point from the Army of the Potomac. There are also numerous wealthy gentlemen and philanthropists, who, from a sense of their duty to the country, now visit this military department to aid, personally and pecuniarily, the sick and destitute soldiers. Among these gentlemen, whose liberal acts entitle them to honorable mention, is Dr. Clement B. Barclay, of Philadelphia. He is indefatigable in measures for the relief and comfort of the sick. A few days ago, while going his rounds in the hospital, he was suddenly accosted by a friend, who said, "Why, sir, I am glad to see you. I understood that you were looking after the sick and wounded of Philadelphia." Mr. B. replied, after passing the time of day, "I am a citizen of Pennsylvania, but I came here to help the sick in the present crisis"—a sentiment well and patriotically said.

The fact that the citizens of Norfolk did not rush with very great eagerness to the support of Jeff. Davis, would appear to be proven from the following:—

[Correspondence of the Petersburg Express, May 2.]
Norfolk, May 1, 1862.

Another importation of unarméd militia reached here yesterday, and were seen making their way through the streets. A "substitute" was purchased here yesterday for \$1,200.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 9—Evening.

Old Point this evening presents a most stirring spectacle. About a dozen steam transports are loading troops. They will land on the shore opposite the Rip Raps, and march direct on Norfolk.

At the time I commenced writing (nine P. M.), the moon shone so brightly that I am sitting in the open air in an elevated position, writing by moonlight. The transports are gathering in the stream. They have on board artillery, cavalry, infantry, and will soon be prepared to start.

The Rip Raps are pouring shot and shell into Sewall's Point, and a bright light in the direction of Norfolk points to the supposition that the work of destruction has commenced.

President Lincoln, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, is superintending the expedition himself. About six o'clock he went across to the place selected for the landing, which is about a mile below the Rip Raps. It is said he was the first to dig in shore, and, after examining for himself the facilities for landing, returned to the Point, where he was received with enthusiastic cheering by the troops who were embarking.

It is evident that the finale of the rebellion, as far as Norfolk is concerned, is rapidly approaching. The general expectation is that the troops now embarking will have possession of the city before to-morrow night.

The expedition has not yet started, the delay being caused by the time required for staking the horses and cannon on the Adelaide. The batteries at the Rip Raps have stopped throwing shells, and all is quiet. The scene of the roads, of the transports steaming about, is most beautiful, presenting a panoramic view seldom witnessed.

The vessels have not yet sailed. The Merrimac exhibits a bright light. It is said the Seminoles will go up the James river in the course of the night.

WILLOUGHBY POINT, May 10, 1862.

The troops left during the night, and at daylight could be seen landing at Willoughby Point, a short distance from the Rip Raps.

Through the influence of Secretary Stanton I obtained this morning a permit to accompany General Wool and General Mansfield and staffs to Willoughby Point, on board the steamer Kansas, and here I am on "sacred soil," within eight miles of Norfolk. The point at which we landed is known as Point Pleasant, one of the favorite drives from Norfolk.

The first regiment landed was the Twentieth New York, known as Max Weber's regiment, which pushed on immediately, under command of Gen. Weber, and were, at eight A. M., picked within five miles of Norfolk. The First Delaware, Colonel Andrews, was pushed forward at nine o'clock, accompanied by General's Mass and and Viele and staff. They were soon followed by the Sixth and Massachusetts, Colonel Wyman.

The balance of the expedition consists of the Tenth New York, Colonel Bending; the Forty eighth Pennsylvania, Colonel Bailey, (the Ninety-ninth New York (coast guard);

Major Lodge's battalion of mounted rifles, and last Folsom's Company D, of Fourth regular artillery. Gen. Wool and staff remained to superintend the landing of the balance of the force, all of whom were landed and off before noon.

The President, accompanied by Secretary Stanton, accompanied Gen. Wool and staff to the wharf, and then took a tug and proceeded to the Minnesota, where he was received with a rousing salute.

It is generally admitted that the President and Secretary Stanton have infused new vigor into both the naval and military operations here, and that the country will have no cause for further complaint.

The iron-clad gunboat Galea, accompanied by the Port Royal and Aristoctol, went up the James river on Wednesday night, and although I have been unable to obtain any positive information from them since the silence of the forts on the lower part of the river, it is understood that the President has received despatches from General McClellan to the effect that they have given him most valuable aid in driving the enemy to the wall. It is even stated to-day that the Galea not only captured the Yorktown and Jamestown, but has put crews on board and ran them up to within shelling distance of the river defenses of Richmond. Of the truth of this, however, I cannot vouch, as Old Point is becoming famous for fabulous rumors.

SKETCHES OF NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

Sketch of Norfolk.

Norfolk is a city and port of entry of Norfolk county, Virginia, and is situated on the right or north bank of Elizabeth river. It is distant about eight miles from Hampton Roads, thirty-two miles from the sea, one hundred and sixty miles by water from Richmond, or one hundred and six miles in a direct southern line. It is situated in latitude 36 51 north, longitude 76 19 west of Greenwich, or forty-five degrees east of Washington. The river, which is seven-eighths of a mile wide, separates it from Portsmouth. Next to Richmond, Norfolk was the most populous city in Virginia previous to the rebellion, and had more foreign commerce than any other place in the State. It had also been, in connection with Portsmouth, the most important naval station in the United States, and the harbor was large, safe and easily accessible, admitting vessels of the largest class to come to the wharves. The site of the city is almost a dead level, the plan is somewhat irregular, the streets are wide, mostly well built with brick or stone houses and lighted with gas. The most conspicuous public building is the City Hall, which has a granite front, a cupola one hundred and ten feet high, and a portico of six Tuscan columns. Its dimensions are eighty feet by sixty. The Norfolk Military Academy is a fine Doric structure, ninety-one feet by forty-seven, with a portico of six columns at each end. The Mechanics' Hall, a Gothic building, ninety feet by sixty; Ashland Hall, and a Baptist church, with a steeple over two hundred feet in height, are also prominent buildings. A new Custom House was in the course of erection by the United States government at the commencement of the rebellion, which would have cost the sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars. The city contained fourteen churches, nine seminaries, a city hospital, an orphan asylum, three banks and two reading rooms. Five newspapers were at one time published at Norfolk. The trade of Norfolk was greatly facilitated by the James River Canal, which opens a water communication between Chesapeake Bay and Albemarle Sound, and by the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, which connected it with the towns of North and South Carolina. There are many other items of interest connected with the city which we would like to give, but our space is at present too limited.

Sketch of Portsmouth.

Portsmouth is a seaport and important naval depot of the United States, and capital of Norfolk county, Va. It is situated on the left bank of Elizabeth river, opposite the city of Norfolk. The harbor is similar to that of Norfolk, and the general government had at Gosport, a suburb of Portsmouth—a large and costly dry dock, which was capable of admitting the largest ships. More than a thousand hands were sometimes employed in the construction of vessels at the Navy Yard. This Navy Yard was partially destroyed by fire about twelve months since, was seized by the rebels, and has not now been retaken by the United States troops. Besides the United States Naval Hospital in the vicinity—a large and costly building of success brick—Portsmouth contained a court house, six churches, a branch of the Bank of Virginia, and the Virginia Literary, Scientific and Military Academy. The town is situated on level ground, immediately below the junction of the south and east branches of the river. The streets are straight and rectangular. Portsmouth is the terminus of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, the construction of which has increased considerably the business and population of the town. Ferry boats ply constantly from Portsmouth to Norfolk, and a daily line of steamboats connecting with Richmond. Five newspapers were at one time published at Portsmouth. It was founded in 1752, and at last returns had a population of 8,628.

NORFOLK BEFORE ITS CAPTURE.

Despotism Under the Rebel Regime—

Rebel Troops Stationed There, &c.

As Norfolk has situated on the left bank of the river, we give below a statement, so far as we can learn, of the rebel troops that were posted in that vicinity. As our readers are aware, the approaches to that city were guarded by the famous ram Merrimac, the steam gunboats Yorktown and Jamestown, and others of smaller capacity, on the water, and the batteries at Sewall's Point, Craney Island, Pig Point, on the side of Elizabeth river, and Fort Norfolk, the nearest fortification to the city proper, about one mile to the north. Gosport and Portsmouth (the former of which comes in the Navy Yard) are on the western side of the river, opposite the city. The city and vicinity were, for many months the post, under martial law, Major General Benjamin F. Huger, Adjutant-General, and the President of the city was W. A. Tatham, of Portsmouth, A. B. Butt.

The following advertisements will tend to throw some light on the condition of things in the city under the rebel regime:—

[From the Norfolk Day Book, May 2.]
Interdict of Norfolk, May 1, 1862.

The following additional rules are adopted for the markets of Norfolk and Portsmouth:—

I. The privilege of bringing oysters to the market is extended from May 1 to June 1.

II. The butcher on the market are allowed, under the control of the clerk, to purchase pork before ten o'clock.

III. The law will not be so construed as to prevent a man living in the country from bringing his neighbor's produce to market.

W. A. PARHAM, Provost Marshal.

OVERSEER MARKET, &c., &c.

On and after the 1st day of April next, all huckstering will be absolutely prohibited within this military district, and no person will thereafter be allowed, under any pretense, to purchase any article on the way to the markets of Norfolk and Portsmouth, or within the said district, for the purpose of selling the same again elsewhere.

The privilege of selling poultry, eggs, game, fish, oysters, vegetables and fruit will be restricted to those who raise or catch the same, or those in their immediate neighborhood.

Persons violating, or attempting to evade this order, will be dealt with in the most summary manner.

The clerk of the markets, the Provost Marshal, the police and guards, are hereby instructed to use diligence in discovering and giving information of all violations of evasions of this order.

W. A. PARHAM, Provost Marshal.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 84.
HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NORFOLK, &c., &c.,
Norfolk, Va., April 2, 1862.

Persons holding authority from the Secretary of War to raise regiments, battalions or companies will not be permitted to interfere with the present organization of this department of military.

Commanders of posts or companies will report all persons transferring with and offering inducements to enlisted men to join new companies, to those headquarters, and men joining new companies, for this purpose will be arrested and the act reported.

By command of
S. S. ANSON, Asst. Adj. General.

The necessity no longer existing, the orders requiring stores and other places of business to close at two P. M. are hereby rescinded.

W. A. PARHAM, Provost Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NORFOLK, &c., &c.,
Norfolk, Va., April 18, 1862.

No person will be allowed to proceed from Norfolk to Fort Monroe after this date.

By command of
BESS. HUGER, Jr., Asst. Adj. General.

Rebel Troops Lately Stationed in Norfolk City.

Besides the troops mentioned above, there were some

(CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.)